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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CHORLEY.

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CHORLEY.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health
for the Year 1947.

Mr. Chairman and Members,

I present herewith my report for the year 1947.

Area.

No changes occurred to alter the District in 1947 and the acreage remains at 41,111.

Population.

The estimated population (Registrar General's Figure) is 26,150.

For purposes of comparison the figures for the last six years are given below and are also given in the case of vital statistics.

<u>1947.</u>	<u>1946.</u>	<u>1945.</u>	<u>1944.</u>	<u>1943.</u>	<u>1942.</u>
26,150	25,430	24,420	25,540	24,970	25,900

The population at the 1931 census was 23,633.

The variation in the above figures is, I think, probably accounted for by the movement of people in and out of the two hostels in the Parish of Buxton, there has been no other noticeable movement either in or out of the District.

Inhabited Houses.

The estimated number of inhabited houses in the District at the end of the year was 7,635, this includes the new houses erected during the year and again referred to under the section relating to Housing. The only empty houses in the District are unfit for habitation.

Rateable Value.

The rateable value of the District is £174,445 and the sum represented by a 1d. rate is £701.

Social Conditions of the Area.

The area comprises 20 parishes in more than half of which agriculture predominates. In the remainder agriculture is carried on, but in addition we have cotton and rayon spinning or weaving in several parishes, coal mining in two parishes, varied work at the Royal Ordnance Factory, several small brickworks and the rural industry of basket making at Mawdesley. Work therefore is of a varied nature in the area and this possibly is a benefit to all.

Staff.

The Staff of the Public Health Department.

Medical Officer of Health.	Dr. John Rigby, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Chief Sanitary Inspector.	R.H. Grayson, Cert.R.S.I. & S.I.E.J.B.
First Additional Sanitary Inspector.	A. Fowler, Cert.R.S.I.
Second Additional Sanitary Inspector.	R. Petts, Cert.R.S.I. & S.I.E.J.B.
Third Additional Sanitary Inspector.	R.K. Taylor, Cert.R.S.I. & S.I.E.J.B.

Clerical assistance is also provided, one full time clerk being employed.

A Rodent Officer/Operator is also engaged under the Scheme sponsored by the Ministry of Food.

Outside staff is also engaged on Scavenging, details of this work appear elsewhere in this report.

Two of the additional Sanitary Inspectors are engaged chiefly on the Housing Survey.

Laboratory Services and Hospitals.

Pathological Specimens are still examined at the nearest General Hospital and the system works well.

The Local Hospital has clinics including V.D.

Ambulance.

The Ambulance services for general cases and accidents is provided by arrangement with the municipal Borough of Chorley. For infectious cases the ambulance is stationed at the Isolation Hospital.

Midwifery Service.

The Mid-Wifery Service operated by the County Council covers the whole of the Rural District and in addition the Queen Alexandra Nursing Service is in operation in the District.

Domestic Help Scheme.

In 1945 arrangements had been made to operate a Domestic Help Scheme in this area, unfortunately at the end of the year no helpers had been recruited. This year however we were very fortunate to get the service of a most capable 'Help' and this fact was given publicity in an area a reasonable distance from her home. Strangely few requests for help were received and for the most part the helper waited for jobs to turn up. Because of this, assistance was given to another Authority which had lost its helper, but even so the work is far from sufficient to keep one person fully occupied, and unless many more people take advantage of it the scheme can not operate.

BIRTHS.

<u>Birth Rate.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>
<u>Live Births.</u>			
Legitimate.	520	264	256
Illegitimate.	16	10	6
Total.	536	274	262

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population 20.4 compared with 20.5 for England and Wales.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>1947.</u>	<u>1946.</u>	<u>1945.</u>	<u>1944.</u>	<u>1943.</u>	<u>1942.</u>
Chorley R.D.	20.4	18.2	15.2	19.3	18.3	15.8
England and Wales.	20.5	19.1	16.1	17.6	16.5	15.8

<u>Still Births.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>
	15	8	7

The rate per 1,000 births is 27.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>1947.</u>	<u>1946.</u>	<u>1945.</u>	<u>1944.</u>	<u>1943.</u>	<u>1942.</u>
	27.0	27.0	42.0	33.5	38.0	50.0

<u>Death Rate.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>
Deaths,	323	162	161

Death rate per thousand of the population 12.3 compared with 12.0 for England and Wales.

Infantile Deaths under 1 Year.

The number per 1,000 live births is 50.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>1947.</u>	<u>1946.</u>	<u>1945.</u>	<u>1944.</u>	<u>1943.</u>	<u>1942.</u>
	50	36	50	33	52	43

Maternal Deaths.

There were no Maternal deaths during the year.

The figures for the last six years are:-

<u>1947.</u>	<u>1946.</u>	<u>1945.</u>	<u>1944.</u>	<u>1943.</u>	<u>1942.</u>
Nil.	1	Nil.	2	2	2

<u>Deaths From:-</u>	<u>Year. 1947.</u>	<u>1946.</u>	<u>1945.</u>	<u>1944.</u>	<u>1943.</u>	<u>1942.</u>
Cancer,	42	38	42	51	32	43
Measles,	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Whooping Cough.	2	Nil.	1	Nil.	Nil.	2
Diphtheria (Infantile).	3	Nil.	Nil.	1	1	3

Infectious Diseases.

The Heath Charnock Isolation Hospital (Joint Board) provides treatment for infectious cases. Puerperal Septicæmias are treated at Sharps Green, Preston, under a County Council arrangement.

The total number of cases, 467, is high compared with last year when the number was only 177, it is however a little above average for the last seven years. An analysis of the cases is given on page 5 and the table on page six gives the totals for eight years. Reference to these tables shows that although the total this year is comparatively high, the majority of cases notified were Measles and Whooping Cough which make up 377 cases and

that Diphtheria is the same as last year which was the lowest since 1934 with only 6 cases. Scarlet Fever at 51 cases is 10 fewer than last year and is the lowest since 1933.

The scourge of Infantile Paralysis in this Country did not leave our District untouched, 10 cases were notified and treated in hospital, and unfortunately one death from this disease resulted.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Immunisation against diphtheria was continued, the work again being done by the family doctor and at clinics. The whole of the area is not served by Public Welfare Clinics and in some areas the immunised population will not be so high as in others.

During the year the number of children immunised was 318, of whom 264 were under school age.

In addition to complete immunisations 185 children received reinforcing doses.

Whooping Cough.

Whooping Cough Vaccine was again available but very little asked for.



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CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) NOTIFIED

DURING THE YEAR 1947.

Notifiable Diseases.	Total Cases Notified.													Total Deaths.	Hospital	
	Total cases at all ages.	Age Periods - Years.													Total cases removed to Hospital from District.	Deaths in Hospital of persons belonging to district.
		Under 1	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65 & over				
	(a)													(b)	(c)	(d)
Smallpox.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever.	51	-	-	3	5	27	12	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	48	-
Diphtheria.	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	6	-
Typhoid or Typhoid fever (excluding paratyphoid).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles.	352	12	23	30	43	36	93	11	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough.	125	13	10	17	25	21	35	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Pneumonia.	21	-	1	1	3	2	4	-	-	-	1	7	2	4	-	-
Purpural pyrexia.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro-spinal fever.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	10	-	2	-	1	-	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	10	1
Acute Polioencephalitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute encephalitis (other than).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
Malaria (contracted in England & Wales)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Abroad.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Any other Diseases.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals.	467	25	36	43	54	103	27	4	11	5	7	2	5	66		1

TABLE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE PAST

7 YEARS.

Notifiable Disease.	1947.	1946.	1945.	1944.	1943.	1942.	1941.
Smallpox.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever.	51	61	55	69	74	90	82
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group.)	6	6	24	13	31	47	44
Erysipels or Typhoid Fever (excluding Paratyphoid).	-	-	-	1	1	2	6
Paratyphoid Fever.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mumps (excluding Rubella.)	252	40	277	84	306	140	70
Whooping Cough.	125	16	56	94	50	64	67
Acute Pharyngitis (Pulmonary and Intestinal).	21	11	14	19	34	16	13
Periosteal Pyrexia.	-	-	-	-	1	2	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	-	1	-	-	-	7	3
Acute Polio-myelitis.	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Polio-encephalitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery.	-	40	-	-	1	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	-	-	1	4	1	3	4
Erysipelas.	2	6	6	8	6	6	8
Malaria: Contracted in England and Wales,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contracted Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Any other Diseases.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals.	457	177	435	290	507	367	296.

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1947.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Years.								
0-								
1-	1		2	1				
5-	1		1	2				1
10-	2	1		3				
15-			2	1				
20-	2							
25-		4				1		
35-	3	1				1		
45-								
55-		1						
65 and up- wards.								
Totals.	(2	7)	(5	7)	(-	2)	(-	1)
	16		12		2		1	

NEW CASES AND DEATHS DURING THE PAST 7 YEARS.

Age Periods.	1947.	1946		1945		1944		1943		1942		1941	
		New		New		New		New		New		New	
		Cases	Dths.	Cases	Dths.	Cases	Dths.	Cases	Dths.	Cases	Dths.	Cases	Dths.
Years													
0												3	1
1	4	2		1				3		4		6	
5	1	1	5	1	7		3	6	1	4		9	
10	6	2	1	2		9		4		1		3	
15	3	1	2	2		1		3		5	1	1	2
20	2	5		7	1	4		6	1	4	1	1	2
25	1	1	6	1	6		5	5	4	8	2	7	2
35	1	1	2	2	3	2	3	6	1	3		4	2
45			5		3	2	2	4	1	6	2	2	
55	1		2	1			5	5	2				1
65 and upwards.			1		2	2				1		1	
Agos Unknown						3							
Totals.	28	3	33	9	33	10	32	12	10	36	6	37	10.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water Supply.

At the end of 1947 approximately 88% of the houses in this area were provided with a piped water supply from the Council's mains. In some places the supply is not as good as is desired.

The water is obtained from Manchester Corporation and is under constant supervision and examination.

The first major work in connection with water supply since the war, was commenced in the autumn of this year. The work has been designed to improve the supply, and to provide for future demands in the parishes of Euxton, Charnock Richard, Hasling, Eccleston, Ulms Walton, Croston, Bretherton and Mawdesley and to allow for reasonable extensions in the last mentioned parish. Almost 40% of the properties in this District are in these parishes and once the work is completed an adequate supply of wholesome water will be available for all except a few isolated properties. The scheme also provides (by arrangement) for serving a few houses in an adjoining District which are well removed from that Authority's Mains.

The scheme for the Brindle and Houghton area was not, unfortunately, commenced. There is hope, however, that it will not be long delayed. Most houses in these two parishes will benefit when the work is carried out, particularly those who have not a piped supply at present.

In addition to the new houses built during the year six old premises were given supplies for the first time from the Council's mains, two of these properties were farms.

Sewerage.

For a long time only plans of proposed sewerage schemes have been made, but this year is of note for the reason that a definite start on actual work of providing new sewers was made.

The parish of Euxton and part of Clayton-le-Woods are the areas which will benefit from this work and it is hoped that within a reasonable time the heavy pollution of ditches and streams in these places will end.

The other two proposed schemes for extensive work on the Western side of the District and in the parishes of Whittle-le-Woods, Horpey and Warton have progressed but have not reached any definite stage. It hardly seems practicable to have all these schemes in progress at one time and I am thinking now of the two water schemes and the three sewerage schemes, but what I should like to see is that as one scheme is approaching completion another should be commenced, so that there is no avoidable delay in between the various schemes. As far as is practical these improvements must be made available to as many inhabitants as possible as soon as possible. On completion of these major schemes attention must then be turned to the provision of suitable sewers and sewerage disposal plants for the parts of Bretherton, Brindle, Houghton, and Mawdesley, which are most thickly populated.

Sanitary Accommodation.

Again I have to report that no large scale conversion scheme was carried out during the year. The materials and labour position is acute and it was with difficulty that the few conversions made were done.

The conversions carried out during 1947 were:-

Pail closets converted to Water Closets.	12
Privy closets converted to Water Closets.	38
Privy closets converted to Pail Closets.	21.

It will be seen from the above figures that whilst 50 houses were improved by the provision of water closets the number of pail closets is rather larger than that a year ago, this is due to the substitution of some privies by pails in areas where there is no sewer and no likelihood of one for many years to come. Both pails and privies are objectionable but it is easier

to get workers prepared to empty pails than to get men who will undertake the emptying of the fixed receptacles, furthermore the pails are emptied weekly and large accumulations are done away with. The number of pails in the District at the year end was approximately 2,400 and the privy middens numbered 900 approximately.

Rodent Control.

The work of Redent Centrel under the scheme operated by the Ministry of Food was maintained throughout the year.

No major infestations were found and I think it can fairly be said that there is not a large number of rats in this area. We are not of course responsible for all redent centrel work, the County Agricultural Executive Committee being the body responsible for all agricultural premises. Co-operation with this Committee has been maintained.

Council properties, refuse tips and sewage disposal works have been under constant observation and at no time was there any infestation of note.

Complaints from ratepayers regarding rats are very few.

Camping.

Only one Vn Licence was issued during 1947.

There was of course the usual crop of vans belonging to the wandering type, these demanded some supervision but no difficulties were encountered.

A number of vans on sites which have been rated for many years still remain.

A request from a firm of Amusement Caterers for refuse to be collected from the fair site, rather than they themselves bury it on the site, seemed to me a step in the right direction.

Smoke Abatement.

No action was taken during the year.

Schools.

The School Medical Services are administered by the County Council and separate reports are issued.

Last year I gave you a list of all the schools in this District with details of the water supply, sanitary accommodation and method of storing refuse. No change has taken place during the year and the position is:-

- 29 Schools are supplied with water from the Council's mains.
- 2 Schools have piped supply from Private Supplies.
- 1 School has a supply piped from a well.

The work in progress at the present time and proposed future work will make it possible to give all schools a supply from the Council's mains.

13 of the 32 Schools have water closets, the remaining 19 all have pail closets. In 13 of these 19 schools there is no sewer in the vicinity.

In two cases only are ashpits in use, the remainder having dust bins for the storage of refuse.

Scavenging.

During the year direct labour scavenging was extended to cover the whole of the Rural District.

The vehicles used for the work are modern covered motor refuse collectors so that for the first time the whole of the District is freed from the open lorry and its dust generation.

Six vehicles are in regular use and the District has been split up into six, taking into account the number of houses, the types of sanitary conveniences and the distance from disposal points.

The scheme is not perfect and neither can it be with the very large number of pail closets and privy middens in the area. The emptying of these conveniences is objectionable to most people and as a result the difficulty of maintaining adequate staff is always present. Even so I think that the District is now much better served generally than ever before. The majority of the pails are emptied weekly, those in isolated parts are left two weeks, bins in many cases are emptied weekly and a regular time set aside for the emptying of privy middens. In summer they are emptied on the average every six weeks, in winter the period is rather longer.

This disposal of nightsoil (pail contents) is a difficult matter. One system which deals with the nightsoil from eight parishes and about half of the pails in the area, is that of filtering the nightsoil through straw and allowing the liquid to run into the sewage disposal system. The straw together with the remaining solids is then collected by a farmer. The remainder of the nightsoil is disposed of on farms. Lagoons have been formed and the nightsoil discharged on to dust, straw, sawdust, and allowed to digest. The whole mixture afterwards being used on the land. This disposal is not haphazard, the same farms being used regularly. I must again emphasise the cost of emptying pails, it is a very large part of the total scavenging costs, in fact with the emptying of privy middens it amounts to more than one third of the total cost of scavenging in the area.

The following figures will give some idea of the magnitude of the task of collecting and disposing of pail contents.

Number of loads collected per year 1104.

Quantity of nightsoil collected 120,000 gallons.

When the situation regarding materials and labour permits, compulsory conversion to the water carriage system must be adopted in those served by public sewers. In the meantime no opportunity must be missed to get closets converted.

There are no really large refuse tips in the area, and to centralise tipping would add considerably to the cost in an area such as this. In many cases disused ponds are being filled and the interested farmers ought to keep them reasonably tidy.

Approximately 150 tons of refuse is collected weekly.

Salvage.

Salvage collection was continued throughout the year but the quantity collected was small, approximately 30 tons of paper being collected and disposed of. With regard to salvage the area is not blessed with industrial premises producing large quantities of waste paper. Since the whole area is now served by direct labour it is hoped that the quantity collected will increase. The labour position again affects salvage collection when short staffed, important though salvage is, it must necessarily take second place to the vitally important task of scavenging.

Housing.

The provision of new houses continued throughout the year and what is more, schemes for the period ending April 1949 were arranged

in principle. Continuity in the erection of houses was therefore established for the first time. In the past a certain scheme has been planned and completed, and nothing more done for years. The need of good houses is common to all parts of the country and it is to be hoped that the erection of houses will continue until the needs of all are met. At the present moment the Local Authority must build 80% of the houses erected in the area and until this is changed then the Council's commitments must be large since the demand for houses is so great.

During the year 68 new houses were completed, 62 by the Local Authority and 6 by other persons. This brings the total to 129 which includes 50 Temporary Bungalows, built by the Council since the war. This figure compares favourably with houses erected prior to the last war but as yet it is making little impression on the long waiting list.

Turning now to existing houses, the survey recommended in the Withers Report was continued throughout the year but the task is so great that it was not completed. The following table gives the number of houses inspected and the categories to which they belong. The figures for the previous year together with the total are given:-

Category.	1947.	1946.	Total.
1 Satisfactory in all respects.	288	187	475.
2 Minor defects only.	342	340	682
3 Houses needing structural alteration.	195	472	667
4 Houses suitable for reconstruction under Rural Workers Act.	..	2	2
5 Houses which should be demolished.	77	299	376
	<u>902</u>	<u>1300</u>	<u>2202</u>

The numbers in category 3 and 5 are the ones with which we are concerned chiefly and the figures in these groups are high, the replacement figure alone for houses which should be demolished is 376 out of a total inspected of 2202; this alone at the present rate of building is 6 years work and for a sufficient number of houses have been erected to overcome the acute shortage. The standard adopted for the purpose of this survey is a high one compared with existing legislation, but is I think reasonable when compared with the type of house being erected. What the position will be when it is possible to commence improving existing houses, I refer to those in category 3, I don't know, but to bring them up to the standard adopted in this report which, incidentally is a standard agreed upon by a Technical Sub-Committee of the County Committee, will be very costly in many cases and will result in high rents since an outlay of £100 on improvements will warrant an increase of over 3/- per week in rents. That problem is not likely to arise for some time yet as nothing likely to interrupt or delay the drive for new houses is possible, reconstruction of large numbers of houses would definitely affect the number of new houses built.

Knowing the demand for houses by persons who do not possess a house of their own, this information will I think indicate the immensity of housing work, let me therefore end this particular section as I expressed by referring to continuity, it is only by continuous effort that the housing difficulty will be overcome, it has been present for a long time and to remove it the co-operation of all concerned, the Local Authority and its staff and the Building Trade will be required for a long time in the future.

Inspection of Food.

As you are aware the use of private slaughterhouses was discontinued at the commencement of the war and as a result of this no routine meat inspection is carried out in the area at present. The Department has however, been called in on several occasions to retail premises on the question of food, and a considerable amount of work has been carried out at the Ministry of Food Buffer Depot at Whittle-le-Woods.

Milk, Dairies and Cowsheds.

At the end of 1947 the number of registered dairy farms in the District was 420 with an estimated cow population of 4,000.

237 Premises were inspected during the year and some improvements were carried out.

The number of producers of Designated Milk is approximately 25%.

Designated Milk.

There are no pasteurising plants operating in the District.

The supplementary licences were issued to Chorley Co-operative Society and Wigan Co-operative Society, and one Dealers Licence to Leyland and Darlington Co-operative Society.

Both Chorley and Wigan Co-operative Societys operate pasteurising plants outside this area; Leyland Co-operative Society obtain pasteurised milk from the Chorley Society.

One Bottling Licence in relation to Accredited milk was issued during the year to Mr. H. Allison of Ulmes Walton.

Ice Cream.

The work undertaken in 1946 showed results this year. At the end of the year production of ice cream has ceased in any premises except those used only for ice cream. The production of this commodity and its nature has been discussed with all persons handling it, it had been compared with milk and milk products and it was noticeable how the use of the word dairy became common to many in the trade. Production is on a small scale in all except one case.

At the end of the year there were the following on the registers:-

Registered for Manufacture, Storage and Sale.	8
Registered for Storage and Sale only.	5

Disinfection of Premises.

During the year 52 disinfections were carried out.

This number naturally varies with the cases of infectious diseases notified, 52 is however, the lowest for a considerable number of years as the following figures show:-

1934	161
1935	123
1936	90
1937	90
1938	120
1939	132
1940	214
1941	125
1942	166
1943	100
1944	82
1945	81
1946	80
1947	52

Petroleum Regulations.

59 Licences to store Petroleum Spirit were issued during the year.

Total Inspections.

The total number of inspections and reinspections made during the year was 4,500.

Notices.

816 Informal notices were served and 768 complied with.
No Statutory Notices were served during the year.

Factories.

The following tables summarise the work done in connection with Factories in the area during 1947.

Factories Act, 1937.

1. Factories not covered by provisions as to health.

Description.	Number in Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are to be enforced by Local Authority.	11	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	63	30	Nil.	Nil.
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (e.g. power stations' premises).	5	5	Nil.	Nil.
Total	62	35	Nil.	Nil.



2. - CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector.	By H.M. Inspector.		
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
Overcrowding (S.2)	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3.)	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4.)	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
Ineffective laginare of floors. (S.6.)	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)	6	6	-	2	Nil.	
(a) insufficient.						
(b) Unsuitable or defective.	5	3	-	5	Nil.	
(c) Not separate for sexes.	1	Nil.	-	1	Nil.	
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
Total...	12	9	Nil.	8	Nil.	

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

W. E. S. J.

Medical Officer of Health.

